

CARR-1552

148 Pipe Creek Rd., Uniontown Vicinity

Summary:

The Joseph and Esther Englar Farm consists of land patented by Andrew Hoover, the great-great-great grandfather of President Herbert Hoover (who visited the farm on several occasions because of the familial connection). Andrew Hoover sold the farm to Stephen Bower in 1762, and he in turn sold it to Philip Englar two years later. At that time it was 106 acres, and Englar paid £170. Family tradition states that Philip Englar was born in Appenzell, near Saint Gallen, in Switzerland, on, 30 December 1736. He was reportedly brought to Philadelphia in 1748 by his uncle, Adam Englar, who was a sea captain. Nothing more is known of him until he purchases this farm, and the deed notes that he was living in Chester County at that time. He is reported to be "...the first resident minister and associate in founding of German Baptist faith in America." The existing brick house is usually attributed to Philip Englar, but there are several reasons why this must be in error.

**Maryland Historical Trust  
State Historic Sites Inventory Form**

**MARYLAND INVENTORY OF  
HISTORIC PROPERTIES**

Survey No. CARR-1552

Magi No.

DOE   yes   no

**1. Name** (indicate preferred name)

historic Joseph & Esther Englar Farm

and/or common

**2. Location**

street & number 148 Pipe Creek Rd    not for publication

city, town Uniontown   X vicinity of    congressional district

state Maryland county Carroll

**3. Classification**

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<u>  </u> district	<u>  </u> public	<u>  </u> X occupied	<u>  </u> X agriculture
<u>  </u> building(s)	<u>  </u> X private	<u>  </u> unoccupied	<u>  </u> commercial
<u>  </u> structure	<u>  </u> both	<u>  </u> work in progress	<u>  </u> educational
<u>  </u> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<u>  </u> entertainment
<u>  </u> object	<u>  </u> in process	<u>  </u> yes: restricted	<u>  </u> government
	<u>  </u> being considered	<u>  </u> yes: unrestricted	<u>  </u> industrial
	<u>  </u> X not applicable	<u>  </u> X no	<u>  </u> military
			<u>  </u> museum
			<u>  </u> park
			<u>  </u> X private residence
			<u>  </u> religious
			<u>  </u> scientific
			<u>  </u> transportation
			<u>  </u> other:

**4. Owner of Property** (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name John & Doris Arbaugh

street & number 138 Pipe Creek Road telephone no.: (410) 775-2321

city, town Linwood state and zip code Maryland 21764

**5. Location of Legal Description**

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Courthouse Annex    liber

street & number 55 N. Court Street    folio

city, town Westminster state Maryland

**6. Representation in Existing** Historical Surveys

title None

date    federal    state    county    local

pository for survey records

city, town    state

## 7. Description

Survey No. CARR-1552

### Condition

☐ excellent  
☒ good  
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated  
☐ ruins  
☐ unexposed

### Check one

☐ unaltered  
☒ altered

### Check one

☒ original site  
☐ moved      date of move \_\_\_\_\_

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

See Attached

## 8. Significance

Survey No. CARR-1552

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1817; C.1844 Builder/Architect

check: Applicable Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D  
and/or

Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

See Attached

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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See Attached

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 136.67 A.Quadrangle name Union BridgeQuadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

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Verbal boundary description and justification

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
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## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kenneth M. Short, Historic Plannerorganization Carroll County Planning & Develop date May 24, 1999street & number 225 North Center Street telephone (410) 386-2145city or town Westminster state Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: ~~Maryland Historical Trust  
Shaw House  
21 State Circle  
Annapolis, Maryland 21401  
(301) 269-2438~~

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
DHCP/DHCD  
100 COMMUNITY PLACE  
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023  
514-7600

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

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Description

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The Joseph and Esther Englar farm is located at 148 Pipe Creek Road, approximately 1 ¼ miles southwest of Uniontown, approximately 3 miles north of New Windsor, and approximately 2 ¼ miles northeast of Union Bridge in west-central Carroll County, Maryland. The complex consists of a brick house built in several stages, and a frame bank barn. The farm sits about ½ mile back from the road near Wolf Pit Branch, on a gently undulating site.

The house is a two-story, five bay by two bay brick structure with a gable roof of standing seam metal with an east-west ridge and with a four-bay by one-bay brick ell on the north or rear elevation that has a standing seam metal gable roof with a north-south ridge. The house was built in two stages. The three western bays of the main block and the ell were built in 1817 and the two eastern bays of the main block were added circa 1844. There were additional alterations as well. The south elevation has Flemish bond on both the original section and the later two-bay addition. There is a center entrance with a four-panel door that has bolelection-moulded panels. On either side of the door are side lights with two lights above a bolelection-moulded panel. There is a transom with three oval lights. Each jamb and the soffit have panels, and there are paneled pilasters flanking the doorway with a plain frieze and large ogee cornice. The stone sill is in two pieces, suggesting that the original doorway had no side lights. There are two new one-over-one sash on either side of the doorway. The second story has five new one-over-one sash. The window openings have splayed brick jack arches. The brick is painted yellow and appears to be painted red beneath the yellow. The cornice has four courses of corbeled brick. There is a one story five bay porch with a new concrete deck and a half hip roof of standing seam metal. The porch has a stone foundation with several courses of brick on top and brick piers supporting four large square columns that are chamfered. An historic photo shows an earlier version of the porch in which there are eight square columns, consisting of four pairs of two. There is an interior brick chimney on the east gable end and paired interior brick chimneys on the west gable end. The latter have a wood box set between them that has a vertical board door on the east. The roof ridge has lightning rods.

The west elevation is seven bays, all in the same plane and all built at the same time. Four bays are in the ell and three in the main block. This elevation has five to one common bond brick on a rubble stone foundation. The first story has seven new one over one sash. The north-north-center bay has new brick beneath the window opening, indicating that this was once a door. The second story openings are the same as the first, except that there is no opening in the north-north-center bay. The window openings in the main block are set higher on the wall than those in the ell and are taller openings. The gable end has two new one-over-one sash. The ell cornice has at least two courses of corbeled brick. There are interior brick chimneys on the north gable end of the ell and in the center of the ell and there are lightning rods along the ridge. The north elevation is five-to-one common bond brick, and here can be found evidence of penciling beneath the later paint. The first story has a new window opening in the east bay, the second story has a bricked-up door opening in the west bay, and the gable end has two new one-over-one sash.

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There are three put-log holes between the first and second stories, all at the same elevation.

The east elevation of the ell is four bays and is set back from the original east wall of the main block about five feet. It is currently all in one plane and is all of five-to-one common bond brick, but there is a clear break between the two northern bays and the two southern bays and the header courses do not line up. Thus, it would appear that the two southern bays were originally a two story porch that were enclosed with a brick wall at a later date. On the first story, from south to north, there is a door with one light over two panels, a new one-over-one sash, a new one-over-one sash, and a six-panel door with the two center panels converted to a single light. This door has a stone sill and the opening has been widened. The second story has four new one-over-one sash, and the cornice is identical to that on the west elevation. There is a new one-story ell porch on both the east and north elevations.

The north elevation of the main block is two bays. The east bay has rough casting and a door with six panels. The center two panels have been replaced by a single light. The east-center bay has an enclosure of German siding and a six-over-six sash. The east elevation of this enclosure has a door. The second story of the porch is now infilled with German siding and has two new one-over-one sash. The east elevation is five-to-one common bond brick. The first story has a door in the south bay that is new. The opening has a stone sill but it appears to be a new opening. There is a new window opening in the north bay. The second story has two new one-over-one sash. There is German siding infill on the end of the porch to the north. The gable end has a large one-over-one sash in the center between the two chimney flues.

The cellar has two rooms and a passage in the main block, with only a crawl space under the ell and the addition on the east. The interior walls are all of brick. According to Richard Blacksten, who grew up in this house, there were cleats on the sides of the joists, these cleats supported boards that in turn supported straw insulation beneath the flooring. All of this has been removed and the whole floor has been replaced because of termite damage. In the passage cellar there are two window openings on the east elevation that have the remains of diamond-in-section wood louver vents and horizontal beaded-edge board shutters that are hinged at the top with cast iron butt hinges. The shutters have tapered battens. The joists are sash-sawn and run north-south in the southwest cellar and east-west in the passage cellar. The joists are 2 ½ by 7 inches and are spaced 15 inches on centers, approximately. There is a beaded-edge vertical board door on the west elevation that leads to the exterior.

The first story has a center-passage plan with two rooms on the west and one room on the east, and a two-room ell on the north. The center passage has random width flooring running north-south. South of the stairway it has a grained, combed finish, while north of the stairs there is a later finish covering the graining. The ceiling has riven lath. The doorway to the east room has a transom above. The east door architrave has a quirked Greek ogee-and-bead backband and

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a beaded interior edge. The front door transom is sponge-painted green and lined with clear lines in a diamond pattern. There is a wide opening on the west elevation, to the southwest room, that is a later alteration. It has plain head-cut trim. There is a straight run of stairs along the east elevation. The stairway has a thin, tapered, turned newel, a  $\frac{3}{4}$  round handrail, and rectangular-in-plan balusters. There are sawn stair brackets in a wave pattern. The wall beneath the stairway is paneled. There is a doorway to the cellar stairs, beneath the stairway, that has the same architrave as the east doorway. This door has six panels and has a rim lock made of bent iron plate and has brass knobs. The passage originally had chair rail. The rear door leading to the ell has six panels on its north face, while its south face has beaded-edge vertical boards attached to it. There is a plain cast iron rim lock and heavily painted cast iron butt hinges. There is a door on the west elevation that leads to the northwest room. It has six panels and the same architrave as the east door. It is hung on cast iron butt hinges marked "J. GODDINGTON". The door has been turned around to open out and the doorway closed off to make a closet.

The southwest room architrave has a broken field with a beaded interior edge, and this trim appears to be a later replacement. There is new chair rail that replaces original chair rail. There is a fireplace on the west elevation that is now closed off. To the north of the fireplace is a built-in closet with architrave that matches that in the passage. The door has three panels. There is a large opening on the north elevation, and the architrave is the same as that found on the windows. The soffit board of this opening is in three pieces, two of them small ones, and it appears that this opening was originally wide and was widened even further at the same time that the window trim was updated, although it is possible that the opening has been altered more than one time. The opening is arched in the top corners.

The northwest room has the same architrave as the southwest room and also originally had chair rail. Centered on the west wall is a fireplace that has splayed plastered jambs and surround, it has a wood mantle with plain pilasters and a segmentally-arched plain frieze. In the north side of the fireplace is a cupboard door with one panel. The north elevation has a six-panel door hung on cast iron butt hinges that appear to be marked "J. GODDINGTON". It has a plain cast iron rim lock that is not original.

The south ell room has a fireplace centered on the north wall. It has a wood mantle with a plain surround and a back band on the inner side, not the outer side. The back band has a quirked ogee and bevel. The frieze has one panel and the edge of the mantle shelf is moulded. The fire box has splayed plastered jambs and surround. To the west of the fireplace is a built-in closet with two two-panel doors at the top and two smaller two-panel doors below. They are hung on two cast iron butt hinges marked "N. ENG. BUTT. CO." The closet architrave has a quirked ogee and bevel back band. The closet was added later, as there is a doorway behind it from this room to the north ell room. This doorway has architrave with a beaded interior edge, but the back band has been removed. The door has six panels and originally opened into this room, but it



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was moved around. The chair rail survives in the closet only. The windows have a quirked ogee and bead run on the edge of the frame. The east wall of this room was taken down and moved eastward about five feet. The window architrave on this elevation is the same as that on the west windows, but the door architrave has head-cut trim with a beaded interior edge. There is a doorway on the north wall, set to the east, but the door is now gone.

The north ell room has 2-inch wide flooring that runs east-west. There is a large cooking fireplace on the north elevation. It has splayed brick jambs that have been added to the sides. The wood mantle shelf is gone. The crane is gone, but the stone and the iron ring to hold it are still in place. West of the fireplace is an enclosed winder stair with three steps below a six-panel door. It has a wrought Suffolk latch with lima bean cusps and is hung on cast iron butt hinges. There is a closet under the stairs with a beaded-edge vertical board door and cast iron butt hinges. All of these hinges are heavily painted. The windows of this room have a double bead on the edge of the frame, except for the north window which has plain trim. The door on the east elevation, to the exterior, has beaded-edge vertical boards on its exterior face. The door is now glazed in the center, and the architrave has a beaded interior edge. The door to the south ell room also has a double bead on the edge of the frame. The window in the south bay of the west elevation is new and has new plain trim. This window replaces a door from an earlier period.

The east room architrave has a quirked Greek ogee back band and a beaded interior edge. This room has been converted to a modern kitchen with linoleum on the floor and a dropped ceiling. Both the east and north doors have the same architrave, but the east door itself is a later replacement. The north door was originally six panels. The room appears to have been divided originally into two rooms, based on a portion of the surviving partition wall on the east. There is a fireplace on the east elevation, set south of center. It has slightly splayed brick jambs and a wood mantle with octagonal columns. There is a one panel frieze that has quirked steep Greek ovolo panel moulds. In the northwest corner the plaster wall has the ghost of a winder stair that formerly stood here.

The second story floor plan mirrors the first story, but also has a small chamber at the south end of the passage. The stairway in the passage goes up to the attic, with the same details as found on the first story. The stair landing has an original door opening on the north elevation, but the door has been removed. The architrave has the typical quirked Greek ogee and bead back band, with a bead on the interior edge. There is also a doorway on the east end of the landing, and the door here has four panels and is grained. It has a cast iron rim lock labeled "D.M. & C<sup>o</sup> NEW HAVEN". This doorway leads to the enclosed porch on the north side of the 1844 addition.

The small south chamber has a six-panel door that is grained. There are lines on the panels showing an earlier two-toned graining below the current finish. The door has a plain cast iron rim

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lock and plain cast iron butt hinges. The architrave has a quirked ogee and bead back band and a beaded interior edge. There is chair rail, and there is a peg rail on the west and south elevations.

The southwest chamber has a door like that of the south chamber and the architrave is the same as that in the second story passage. The door has a later cast iron rim lock marked "D.M. & C<sup>o</sup>. NEW HAVEN". There is a fireplace centered on the west wall that has brick splayed jambs and a brick hearth. The surround is plastered. There is a wood mantel with paneled pilaster strips and a paneled frieze. The bed mould has a beak moulding and the edge of the mantel shelf is moulded. To the north of the fireplace is a closet with a three-panel door and a typical architrave. There is peg rail on the three sides of the closet, with a shelf above the peg rail. On the north elevation is a door to the northwest chamber. The southwest chamber has chair rail. The window frames have a quirked ogee and bead applied to the frame and not the full architrave.

The northwest chamber has the same doors, chair rail and architrave as the southwest chamber. The window frames do not have full architrave, but instead have a quirked ogee and bead applied to the frame. There is a fireplace on the west wall that has splayed brick jambs and a brick hearth with a plastered surround. The wood mantel has pilasters and a paneled frieze. The mantel shelf simply has a bead on the bottom edge. To the north of the fireplace is a cast iron register on the face of the wall that covers a brick flue. The passage door has a later cast iron rim lock "D.M. & C<sup>o</sup> NEW HAVEN". The door has a cast iron butt hinge mark "J. GODDINGTON". The walls between the passage and the chambers, and between the northwest and southwest chambers, are masonry.

The south ell chamber has been altered, first by enlarging it by removing the east wall and enclosing the eastern porch, and secondly by cutting up the south ell chamber into several rooms. The door from the chamber into a bathroom that has been placed inside this room does not match others in the house and it is not certain where it came from. It is a six-panel door with cast iron butt hinges marked "THO. CLARK" and "PATENT". It has a metal plate rim lock with a brass tab marked "JOHN HARPER MANUFACTURER" and has a brass knob. There is a fireplace on the north wall that has splayed brick jambs, a brick hearth and a plastered surround. It has a wood mantel has a plain architrave, a paneled frieze, and a bed mould with a beak moulding. The mantel shelf is thin and has a groove run along the edge. This shelf seems to be applied to the edge of the thicker mantle shelf. The east elevation is much altered. There is a door here with six panels, but it is not clear where this comes from. The door is now hung upside down, it has a later cast iron rim lock marked "R. & E. CO.," and it has cast iron butt hinges with "BALDWIN" and "PATENT". The wall here has been moved west about 15 inches from where the original brick wall was. There is evidence that this chamber had chair rail. The window frames on the west elevation have an ogee and bead applied to the edge, but it is a different profile from that in the chambers of the main block. The later eastern brick wall has two windows. That to the north is original and must have been reused, but the window to the south is later. The south opening

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was once a door according to Richard Blacksten. The north elevation has a doorway leading to the rear passage. This is a typical six-panel door with a plain cast iron rim lock and no evidence of graining. The butt hinges appear to be marked "J. GODDINGTON" and the architrave is the same as that in the main block.

The rear passage has a winder stair in the northwest corner with a window on the west wall of the stairway. The architraves have a double bead. The stairs have square balusters and a 3/4 round handrail. The newel posts are square. There is chair rail in the passage. There is a closet on the west wall of the passage, set to the south. It has two typical three-panel doors, though the panels are narrower than those on the six-panel doors. The closet architrave has a beaded interior edge. The back band around the south door of the closet matches the window frames in the main block, while the back band around the north door of the closet matches the window frames in the south ell chamber. There are two doors on the east elevation. The north door leads to the north ell chamber. The architrave here has a double bead back band and a beaded interior edge. The door is typical for this house, and the hinges appear to be marked "J. GODDINGTON". There is a plain iron rim lock. The south door is a typical door with the same architrave. There is one step set outside of the door. The door has a cast iron Norfolk latch and cast iron butt hinges marked "J. GODDINGTON".

The north ell chamber has chair rail and door architrave with double bead back band and a beaded-interior-edge. Both doors to this room have iron straps screwed onto both sides of the interior side of the frame for a wood bolt to be placed across the door. One side of each door has the back band sawed off to keep it out of the way of this slide bolt. The doors are marked like the bolts were used quite a bit, but the bolts could only be used when someone was inside the room. The arrangement is unusual but the function of the room is not known. There is peg rail on the south wall, but the pegs are different than those found elsewhere in the house. The window frames have an applied double bead. The south door, which led to the former second story porch, is identical to the typical doors in this house and is hung on three hinges like the other exterior doors.

The stairway to the attic is enclosed with vertical boards that alternate and lap each other. The boards are nailed to each other with cut nails and there is horizontal riven lath fastened to the boards and plastered over. The tops of these boards are nailed to the rafters with flooring, and the boards have waaney edges. In the attic the rafters on the original section to the west are sash sawn and have a center tenon and peg at the ridge. The rafters are tapered and are about 3 inches deep at the ridge and 5 3/4 inches deep at the foot. They are 2 3/4 to 3 inches wide and are spaced for the most part 21 inches on centers. They support sash sawn oak lath that is spaced 6 inches on centers and that holds circular sawn wood shingles. There are half lapped collar beams nailed onto the rafters with what looks like cut nails. The rafter feet have a birds-mouth cut that laps over a board false plate. There are sawn roman numerals on the rafters and collar beams. The ell

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attic has the same construction as the original main block, except that every other rafter has a collar beam that is half-lapped and nailed with cut nails. The east elevation of the original section of the house has several interesting features on what would have been an exterior wall originally. There is an oval wood date plaque that is painted white with black letters and decoration. At the top is an "E", below it a "J" and "E", and below that the date "JUNE 12<sup>th</sup> 1817". The numbers are recessed in the board while the border and the six pointed stars around the initials and date are all raised slightly. Behind the top half of the plaque is a hole in the brick wall, and the reverse side of the top half of the plaque has the remains of a leather handle that lines up pretty closely with this hole. This wall is of Flemish bond brick and the brick is penciled with white mortar joints but the brick was never painted red. The date plaque is heavily weathered on the top right half and this weathering marks the original pitch of the rafters of the addition. The rafters in this addition are pieced together on both sides. The lower sections of the rafters are sash sawn and are tapered. They are 3 1/2 inches deep at the ridge, 4 3/4 inches deep at the foot and are 2 3/4 to 2 7/8 inches wide. They are spaced 31 1/2 to 35 inches on centers and support circular sawn lath and wood shingles. There is a false plate set above the floor and the rafter feet have a birds-mouth cut. The rafters are mitered at the ridge with no ridge board. The rafters were clearly reused on both sides when the porch was added to the rear and the rafters had to be raised to the same pitch as the original section to the west.

About 120 feet east of the house is a frame bank barn. It is 70 feet 8 inches long by 48 feet 5 inches wide. The barn is banked on the north, with a ramp here to the upper story, and has a south-facing forebay. The lower story is of rubble stone on the north, east, and west elevations. The upper story has random-width, beaded-edge, tongue-and-groove vertical board siding. There is a gable roof with corrugated metal and an east-west ridge, and there are lightning rods along the ridge and snow eagles along the eaves. The north elevation has two pair of wagon doors that are covered now with aluminum panels. There is a one-light sash to the east and a door cut through between the sash and the wagon doors. To the west are two windows. On the west elevation the lower story has, from north to south, a door that has been converted into a window with CMU infill, a wide opening in the center covered with corrugated metal, a door converted to a window (again with CMU infill) and a brick wall with a doorway under the forebay. The door here was hung on rollers. The upper story has three wood louver vents, with five similar vents above it, three vents above that, and a semicircular wood louver vent in the gable end. The south elevation has a shed addition to the west that obscures the upper story openings. The lower story is a frame wall and has, from west to east, a Dutch door on tapered strap hinges with rounded ends, a vent that has now been cut out, a Dutch door, and then several altered openings where there may have been a vent and a door.. The eastern half of the lower story has had the whole wall cut out and moved beneath the projecting forebay. This new wall is constructed of CMUs and steel sash and was likely done when the eastern half of the lower story was converted to a milking parlor. The east elevation has a stone wing attached to the lower story, set to the south. This wing projects to the east and has been extended further to the east with an enlargement of

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

Survey No. CARR-1552

Description

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the wing constructed of CMUs. This wing is one story and has a gable roof with an east-west ridge. To the north of the wing is a large window opening for four sash, then a 12-light sash in the north bay. The upper story of the east elevation is identical to the upper story of the west elevation.

The lower story of the barn, on the west end, has two summer beams that run east-west. Most of the posts beneath the summer beam have been replaced or altered. The joists are hewn on top and bottom inside the barn, and are hewn on all four sides beneath the forebay. Some of these joists span the whole width of the barn, while many lap each other at the south summer beam. A few of these logs are reused v-notch corner logs from a log structure. The southwest corner of the barn has a wood box set into the wall. There is a peg rail set in the wall on the west elevation that acts as door lintels. The upper story has two center wagon floors with a hay mow on each end and a granary in both the northwest and northeast corners. The barn has a hewn heavy timber frame with five bents, with each bent having five posts. The roof is supported by a purlin-post truss. The rafters are sawn and are approximately 2 ½ by 4 inches. They are mortised and tenoned and pegged at the ridge, and there is also a hay track in the ridge. The rafters support lath and metal roofing. The north-center and the south-center posts of each bent have down braces that extend toward the center of the barn; they also have down braces that extend into each hay mow. In addition, there are posts in each hay mow set under the purlins, and set between these down braces. The interior bents have ladders in the center.

There is also a log house on the property set about 250 feet northeast of the brick house. This dwelling was not accessible at this time.

Contributing Resources: 3

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
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Survey No. CARR-1552

Significance

Section 8 Page 1

The Joseph and Esther Englar Farm consists of land patented by Andrew Hoover, the great-great-great grandfather of President Herbert Hoover (who visited the farm on several occasions because of the familial connection). Andrew Hoover sold the farm to Stephen Bower in 1762, and he in turn sold it to Philip Englar two years later. At that time it was 106 acres, and Englar paid £170. Family tradition states that Philip Englar was born in Appenzell, near Saint Gallen, in Switzerland, on, 30 December 1736. He was reportedly brought to Philadelphia in 1748 by his uncle, Adam Englar, who was a sea captain. Nothing more is known of him until he purchases this farm, and the deed notes that he was living in Chester County at that time. He is reported to be "...the first resident minister and associate in founding of German Baptist faith in America." The existing brick house is usually attributed to Philip Englar, but there are several reasons why this must be in error.

Philip Englar doubled the size of the farm and then patented it in 1814 as "Pleasant Spring." Less than two months after the patent was approved the farm was sold to his youngest son, Joseph, for \$5,800. It totaled 217 ½ acres. This seems to follow the common German custom of setting up the older sons on their own farms, then leaving the home farm to the youngest. Joseph Englar was born in 1780 and married Esther Rinehart of Chester County, Pennsylvania. One wonders if Philip Englar maintained his connections with Chester County, and if, on some trip there, his youngest son accompanied him and met his future wife. In any case, Joseph acquired his father's livestock and farming implements, along with the farm, "and it was further agreed that Joseph should support his Father and Mother on the said place and provide in all things for their comfortable maintenance." Should his parents become dissatisfied with his care, they could seek help elsewhere, and Joseph would pay them £50 per year. Clearly, at age 77 Philip was settling his affairs. He would die on 15 April 1817. His will, which was also written in 1814, left his widow, Margaret Holverstot, free to take any part of the estate she wanted. Whatever remained was to be sold, and Philip split the proceeds among his daughters. Apparently, the sons had already had their shares.

Building such a large house was a major undertaking, not often the work of a man in the last years of his life. In this instance, the house has a wood date plaque preserved in the attic, covered by a later addition. This plaque has the initials "J. E. E.," for Joseph and Esther Englar, and the date June 12<sup>th</sup>, 1817. It is extremely significant, as it is the only known wood date board to survive in Carroll County. There is no reason to suppose that this is not the original plaque. Whether the date refers to the beginning of construction, the completion, or something in between, such as getting the building under roof, it is likely that Joseph Englar, and not his father Philip, was responsible for having it built. The house he built was a large side passage plan structure with a two-room ell. The passage is expansive and the stairs, with their six inch risers, of a graceful climb. This is not the only side passage plan house in Carroll County built with a kitchen ell, rather than build a center passage plan with the kitchen in one of the four rooms (see, for example, the Jacob Shaffer Farm, CARR-1148). Either arrangement could easily be added to,

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

Survey No. CARR-1552

Significance

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so why some chose a side passage and ell, while others chose a center passage without, is not clear. The two front rooms of Joseph Englar's house are connected by a wide opening. Though this opening has been widened, it is possible that it was only slightly narrower when first constructed. This suggests the possibility that these spaces were used for Brethren meetings, since Philip and his children were all very active in the Pipe Creek Church that is adjacent to the farm. In any case, the house is thoroughly Georgian/Federal in Character and not at all German. Though they were Swiss in origin and in social and religious circles, Philip's youth was spent in Chester County, and Joseph's in Carroll (then Frederick) County, where apparently acculturation impacted them from the beginning.

The tax records are of little help in the history of the farm, other than to note that it seems to have been a very profitable operation, and in 1841 there was a stone barn here. If the record is accurate, the barn has been long gone. Other records are of greater value. In 1822 Joseph Englar manumitted a slave, Garret Butt. In general, the Brethren were opposed to Slavery, but like the Quakers, there were probably exceptions. On the other hand, there is no clear proof that Joseph Englar actually owned the slave, though the implication is there.

In June, 1842 Joseph Englar wrote his will, indicating how he perceived the future. After covering his interment he made provision for his wife: Item . . . I give and bequeath to my wife Esther Englar the sum of two thousand dollars in and out of the farm on which I reside. I direct that the interest thereof at five percent be paid to her annually and provided the interest be not sufficient for her yearly support, I direct her to have as much of the principal as may be necessary for her from time to time; I also give and bequeath to my wife a horse, saddle and bridle, one cow, and chain, with hay and pasture sufficient for her horse and cow with convenient stable room for the same. I also direct her to have as much good fire wood as she may need, the same to be cut and hauled to the house for her. I direct that the aforesaid money be paid her, and the labour done for her from time to time by my son Levi Englar, his representatives or grantees. I also direct that my wife is to have and occupy the lower bedroom and the room above it, with a privilege in the kitchen and cellar in the house which I at present occupy, with a privilege in the spring house, and the full use of one half the garden. I also direct that she is to have the entire use of the following articles viz. two beds and bedsteads; a case of drawers, and corner cupboard with their contents, a dining table; a sett [sic] of chairs, a clock and case; a stove and pipe, a sett [sic] of and-irons, a shovel and tongs, with two large wash tubs, two large iron pots; a skillet, a brass tea-kettle and coffee mill.

The rooms that Esther would occupy were in the original, 1817 house. Joseph left the farm to his oldest son, Levi (born 1812). One surmises that the other son Samuel, was not interested in

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

Survey No. CARR-1552

Significance

Section 8 Page 3

farming, as he moved to Paris, France, in 1867. In addition, Joseph explained himself: "Whereas it may be necessary to give an explanation of the reason why I have given my son Levi Englar as before directed. I therefore state that I did it not only in consideration of his faithfulness industry and frugality, but in consideration of the services and time he worked for me since he arrive at the age of twenty one years and for which I have made him no other compensation." In any case, Levi was required to pay \$2,000 to his mother and \$5,000 to his siblings in exchange for the farm. The payment of the \$5,000 was not set as a lump sum, but spread out at \$500 a year. Joseph also provided for any daughters that would not marry (two of his five daughters were still single) by giving them the right to occupy the same rooms as his wife. Each of the daughters, and Samuel, received \$2000 from a combination of his personal estate and the payments Levi would make for the farm.

On 5 January, 1845 Joseph Englar added a codicil to his will revoking part of the privileges he had set for his wife, and setting out new ones. He directed "...that she is to have and enjoy the entire use of the whole of the new addition which I have since built to my dwelling house. I also hereby direct that she is to retain & enjoy a privilege in the lower front room & also in the cellar of the main dwelling house." In addition, she was free to choose any other articles in the house that she may want besides those already willed to her. This codicil, then, clearly dates the construction of the addition to 1843-44, and most likely to the later year. It also suggests that the reason for the addition was to provide dwelling space for Joseph and Esther as they retired from actively running the farm and Levi took over. Levi had likely recently married Hannah Foutz, and Joseph may have made the provisions with the expectation that he would live for some years and his son would have many children.

Neither expectation would play out, as Joseph would die on 23 February 1845, at age 64, and Levi would have three children, the first apparently not born until 1858. That the addition turns the side passage plan house into a five bay, center passage plan would be expected. The fact that the addition is not as deep as the original main block of the house is unexpected. The fact that it was built as a retirement wing, and thus that not as much space was needed, probably explains this. Certain details of the addition, such as the mouldings on the east room mantel, the "Baldwin" hinges, and to a lesser extent the continued use of Flemish bond on the facade, all argue for a construction date in the 1840's. There was reportedly a log wing on the north side of the ell that has been gone for a long time. Its date of construction and function are not known, but it was not likely the addition Joseph described.

Joseph Englar's inventory helps to shed light on the farming operation that he and Levi had built. The inventory, of course, only itemizes Joseph's goods, and Levi may have had livestock of his own in the same barn, so the operation could have been larger than is suggested here. Nevertheless, Joseph had six cows and five horses (one of them blind and another "old"). There were no pigs or sheep listed. The most important farming implement was the "thrashing machine



MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

Survey No. CARR-1552

Significance

Section 8 Page 4

& horse power" valued at \$80.00, more than the most valuable horse. Thrashing machines were rare; usually one well-to-do farmer would have one and would cart it to neighboring farms for use for a fee. This machine was apparently run by horse power, before the rise of steam engine thrashing machines. Joseph also had one-horse, two-horse, and three-horse plows, one-horse and three-horse cultivators, a wheat fan, and several wagons and carriages. He had an above-average number of carpenter's tools, including a turning lathe and a shaving horse. His possession of 400 pine shingles and 1400 oak shingles suggests that perhaps one of the cottage industries on his farm was carpentry, or at least shingle making on the shaving horse. Another such industry may have been black smithing, as he had "Smith Tools" worth \$10.00. The apple mill could have been another local industry, for the short run when cider was produced, or could have been strictly for his own use, as with the other cottage industries. Several other items help to illuminate everyday life on his farm. The spring house had a bench in it, probably in lieu of a shelf on which to set crockery. There was also a hive of bees to pollinate his fruit trees, and not incidentally provide honey.

Esther Englar died on 27 June 1867, and presumably continued to live in the addition to her house the whole time. Levi Englar died in March 1888, six years after the death of his wife. In his will he left the farm and all his personal possessions to his only son, Samuel (b. 5 June 1862), provided that Samuel pay one of Levi's daughters \$2,000 and the other \$3,000. Samuel married and had three children, but apparently he did not want to continue farming, so the farm passed out of the family when he sold it to William H. Zepp in May 1901. While either Levi or Samuel owned the farm the house went through a number of changes. The front door was removed and the opening enlarged for a new door with side lights and transom. A new five bay Italianate porch with paired square columns was added to the front. On the interior, new trim was added to the south-west and north-west rooms, and the opening between them was widened. A porch was added to the rear of the addition, necessitating a change in the pitch of the roof on the addition. This porch was later enclosed, in the twentieth century. The two-story porch on the side of the ell was enclosed with a brick wall, and the original east wall was removed. This enlarged the south ell room and chamber. Several features in the new wall were re-used, probably from the original wall, leaving little with which to try to date this change. It was probably in this period, C.1870-1885 that the existing barn was constructed.

It is not known whether William Zepp farmed the Englar tract at all, but in 1919 the Blacksten family became tenants on the farm, living in the brick house. Ernest and Ella Blacksten eventually bought the farm in 1940. Their son, Richard, remembers a number of features that have since disappeared. There was a brick privy about 30 feet west of the back building. Near it ran a race that ran north of the house along the west side, and to the south west to an ice pond. There was a stone kitchen building that was taken down and replaced with the CMU outbuilding that stands just northeast of the back building. The existing building closely approximates the earlier one in size and scale. To the north of this building was a brick bake oven. The farm passed from the

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

Survey No. CARR-1552

Significance

Section 8 Page 5

Blacksten family to the Arbaughs in 1962, and the land continues to be worked by them.

**Geographic Organization:**

Piedmont

**Chronological/Developmental Periods:**

Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870

Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930

**Historic Period Themes:**

Agriculture/Architecture

**Resource Types:**

Small Family Farmstead, Rural Vernacular

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

Survey No. CARR-1552

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Section 9 Page 1

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1876-96, 1896-1910.

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Joseph Englar will, JB1-361, Carroll County Register of Wills.

Joseph Englar inventory, JB 2-399, Carroll County Register of Wills.

Levi Englar will, GMP 6-128, Carroll County Register of Wills.

CARR 1552  
Joseph & Esther Englar Farm  
148 Pipe Creek Road

CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR	HOME COUNTY	GRANTEE	HOME COUNTY	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANS- ACTION	COMMENTS
John H. & Doris Rebecca Arbaugh (wf)	Carroll	John H. & Doris Rebecca Arbaugh (wf)	Carroll	22 Sept 1989	LWS 1169	854	Deed Fee Simple	\$5.00
Charles E. Blacksten, et al heirs of Ernest & Ella Blacksten	Carroll	John H. & Doris Rebecca Arbaugh (wf)	Carroll	23 Feb 1962	343	503	Deed Fee Simple	\$10.00 150 ac
William H. & Eliza J. Zepp (wf)	New Windsor	Ernest L. & Ella M. Blacksten (wf)	Carroll	10 Jun 1940	LDM 173	280	Deed Fee Simple	\$10.00 150 ac
Sallie S. Englar & hus. Samuel L.	Balto City	William H. & Elizabeth J. Zepp (wf)	Carroll	8 May 1901	JHB 93	63	Deed Fee Simple	\$10,765 215 ½ ac. pt. Pleasant Spring, pt. Haines Inheritance Samuel son of Levi
Samuel Englar	Carroll	Sallie S. Englar (wf)	?	4 Sept. 1890	BFC 76	437	Deed	All property, real and personal
Levi Englar	Carroll	Samuel Englar	?	Probated 19 Mar. 1888	Wills GMP 6	128	Bequest Fee Simple	" I give and devise unto my only son Samuel Englar my farm..." & all pp. Must pay 1 dau. \$2000 & other \$3000 [no prev ref]

CARR 1552  
Joseph & Esther Englar Farm  
148 Pipe Creek Road

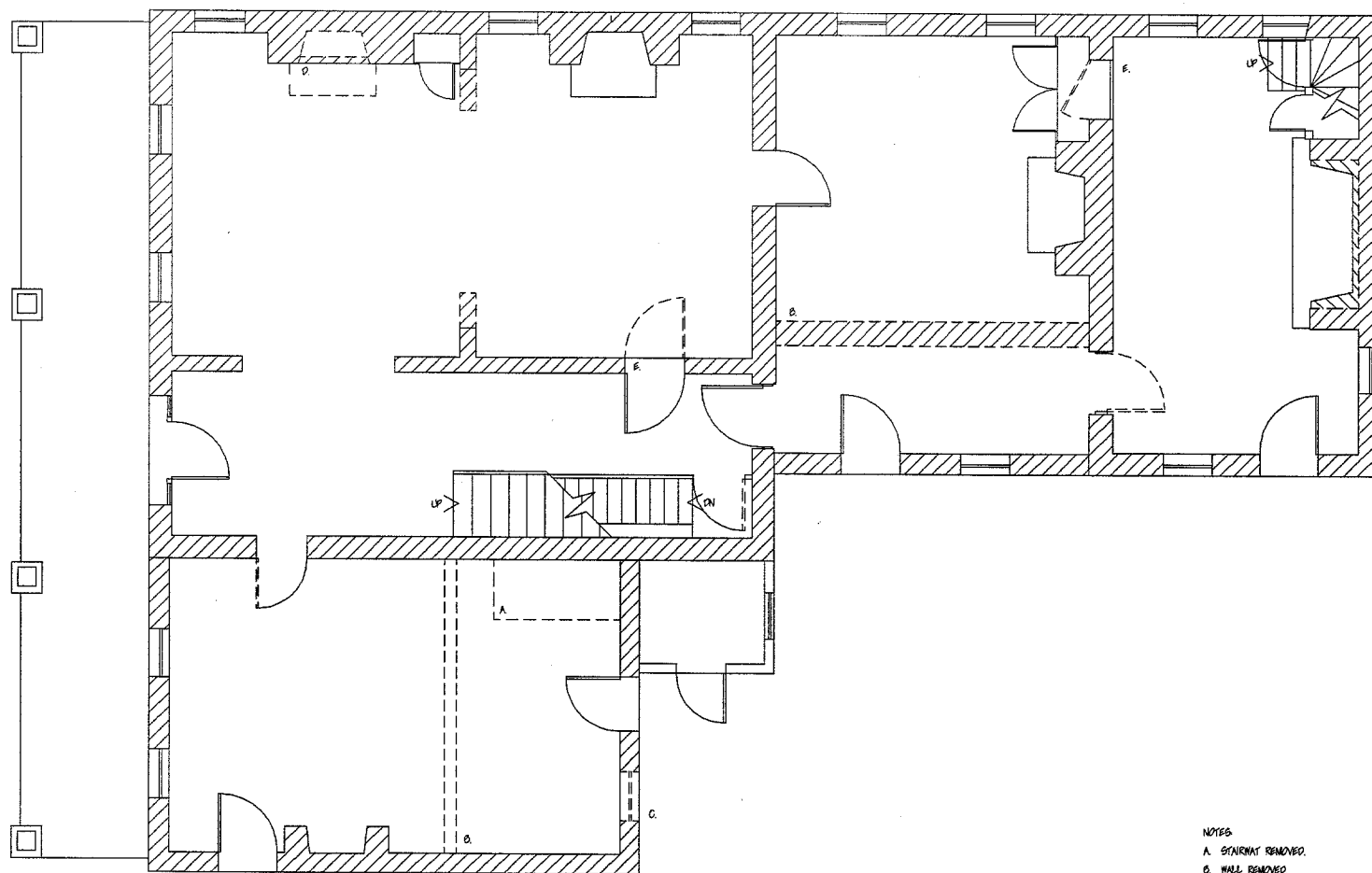
CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR	HOME COUNTY	GRANTEE	HOME COUNTY	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANS- ACTION	COMMENTS
Joseph Englar	Carroll	Levi Englar (son)	?	12 June 1842 5 Jan. 1845 probated 10 mar. 1845	Wills JB 1	361	Bequest	wf. Esther Levi-"The Farm on which I reside..." Pleasant Spring & Haines inheritance 240 ac.
Philip Englar, Sr.	Fred	Joseph Englar	Fred	26 May 1814	Fred WR 47	411	Deed Indenture	\$5,800 Pleasant Spring 209 ac. pat'd 11 Apr. 1814 Philip Englar see JB no. C- 55. 8 ½ ac. Res. On Sapling Hill fr. Mathias Switzer 14 Mar. 1768 Fred. Co. liber L-261 +1 ac. 217 ½ ac. total

CARR 1552  
Joseph & Esther Englar Farm  
148 Pipe Creek Road

CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR	HOME COUNTY	GRANTEE	HOME COUNTY	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANS- ACTION	COMMENTS
Stephen Bower	Fred Co.	Philip Englar	Chester Co. PA	15 Sept. 1764	Fred	765	Deed Indenture	£170 1) pt. Mirey Spring-on Little Pipe Cr. 22 ac 2) pt. Addn to Mirey Springs-on Little Pipe Cr. 6 ½ ac.3) pt. Lewis's Forrest-on Little Pipe Cr. 77 ½ ac.



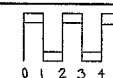
- NOTES
- A. STAIRWAY REMOVED.
  - B. HALL REMOVED.
  - C. WINDOW CLOSED OFF.
  - D. FIREPLACE CLOSED OFF.
  - E. DOORWAY CLOSED OFF.

CARR-  
1552

JOSEPH AND ESTHER ENGLAR FARM  
148 PIPE CREEK ROAD

MEASURED BY KEN SHORT, BARB LILLY,  
AND KAY SMITH  
DRAWN BY KEN SHORT

FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
AUGUST 1998



1/4

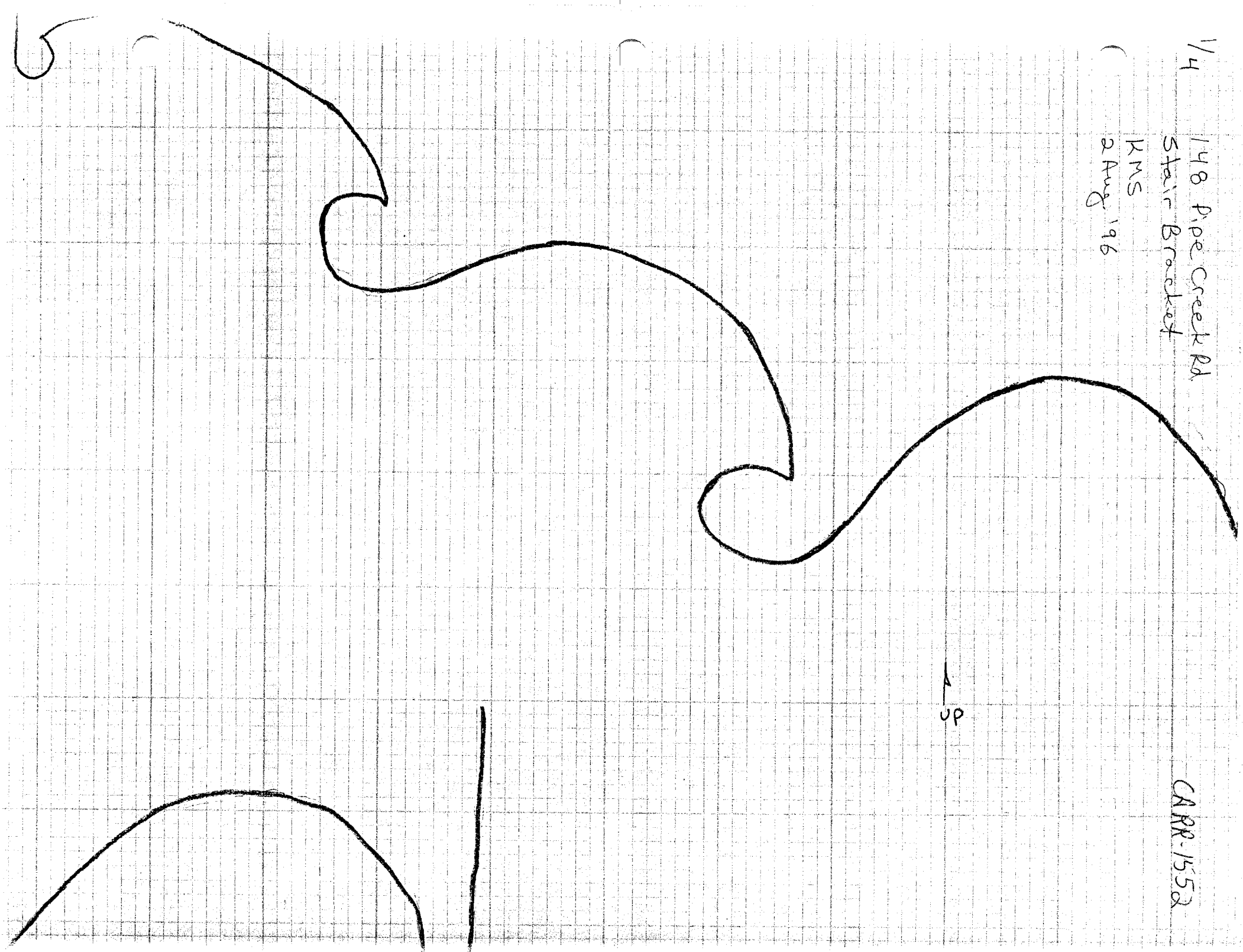
148 Pipe Creek Rd.  
Stair Bracket

RMS

2 Aug. '96

CARR-1552

dp





2/4

148 Pipe Creek Rd.  
Moulding Profiles

KMS  
2 Aug. '96

CARR-1552

S.W. Room  
Under Sill  
trim

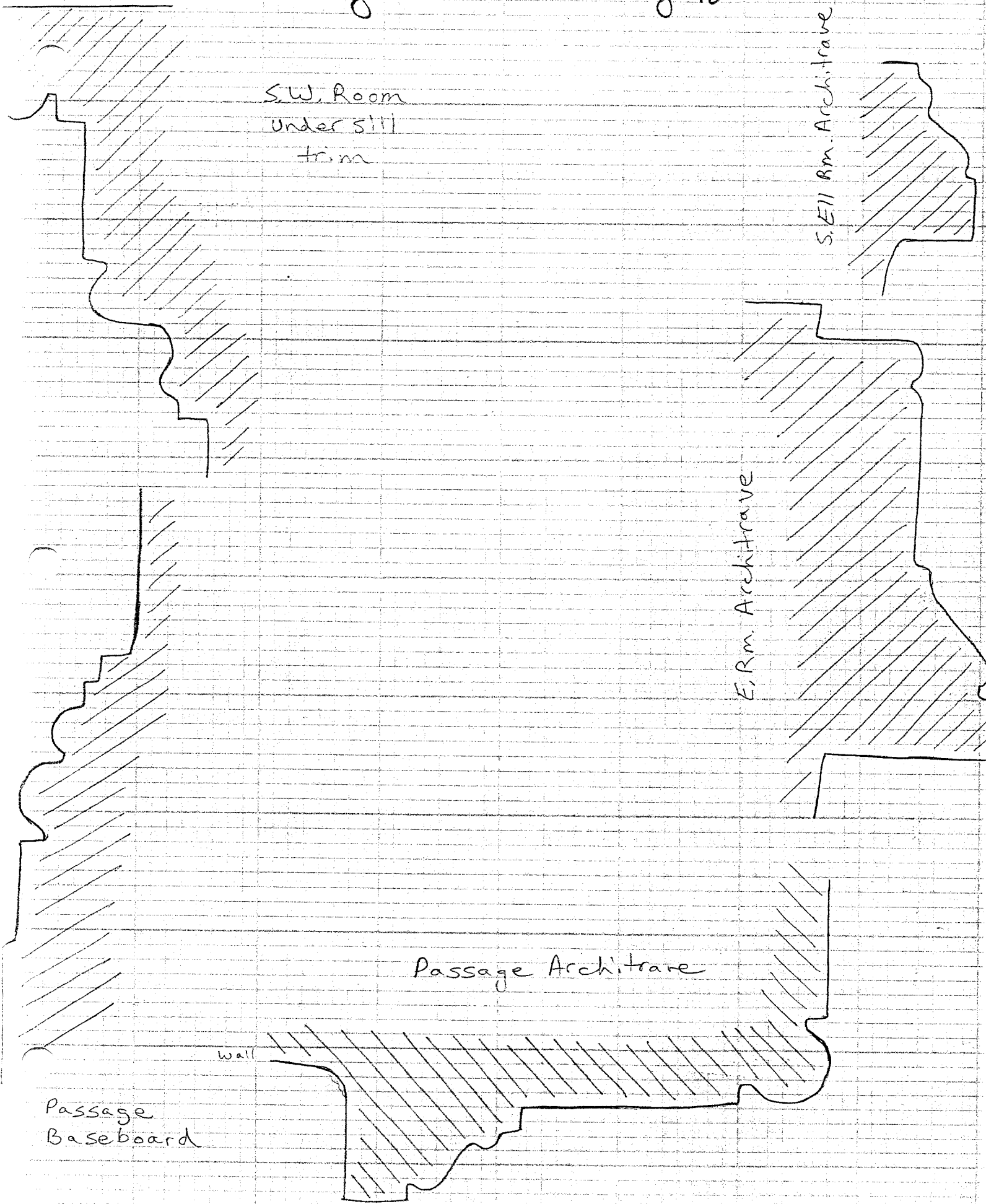
S. Ell Rm. Architrave

E. Rm. Architrave

Passage Architrave

Wall

Passage  
Baseboard

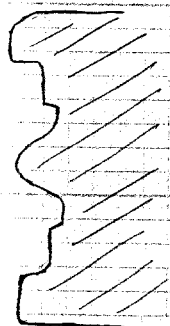


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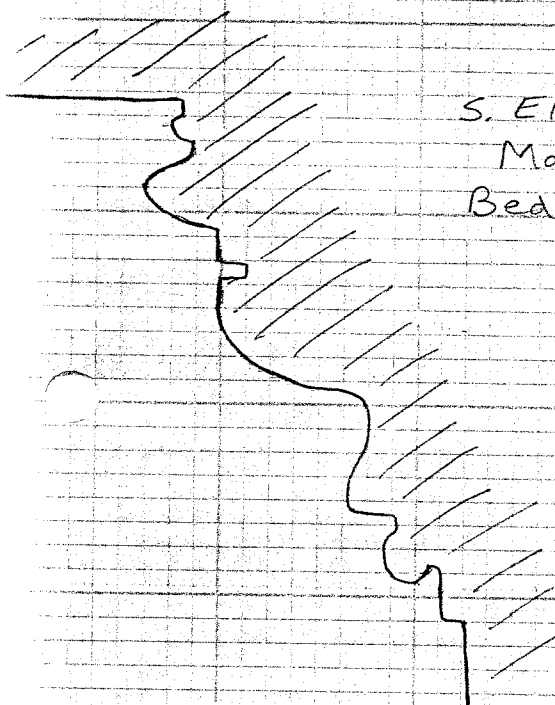
148 Pipe Creek Rd  
Moulding Profiles

CARR-1552

KMS  
2 Aug 196

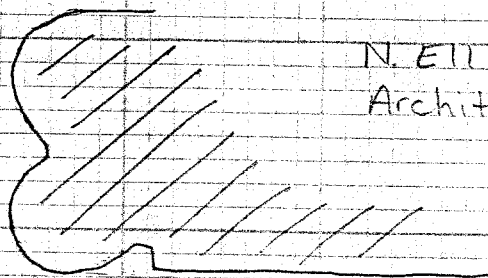
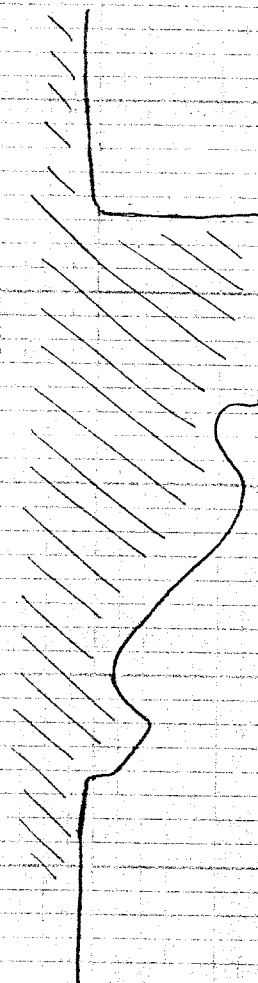


S. Ell Rm  
Mantel  
Shelf

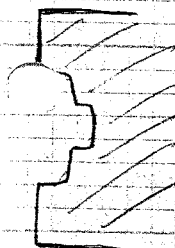


S. Ell Rm  
Mantel  
Bed Mould

S. Ell Rm. Cupboard Architrave

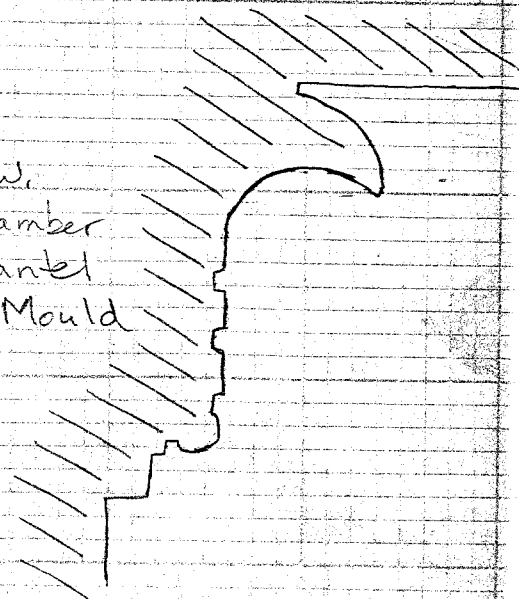


N. Ell Rm  
Architrave



S. W. Chamber  
Mantel Shelf

S. W.  
Chamber  
Mantel  
Bed Mould



4/4

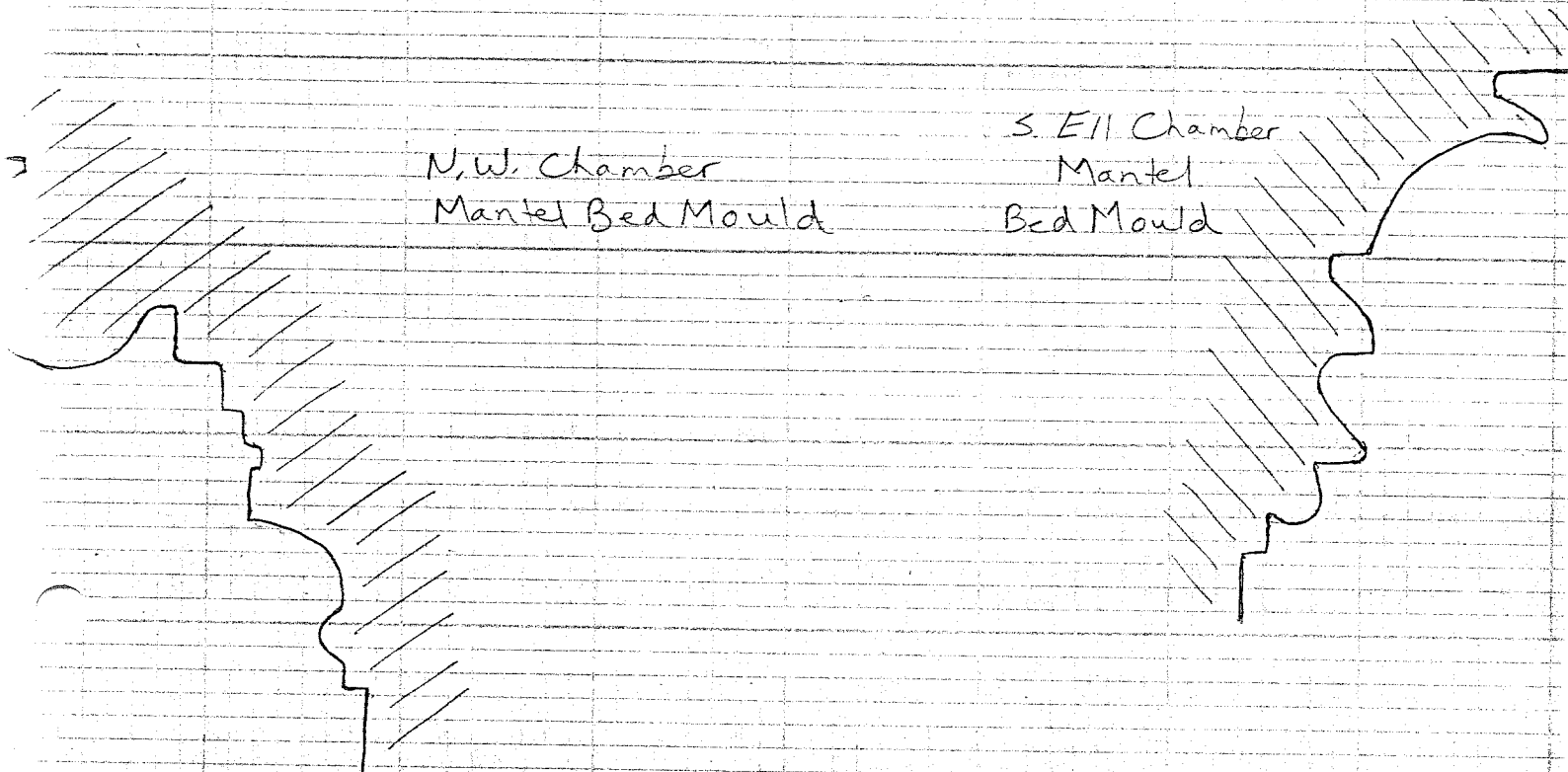
148 Pipe Creek Rd  
Moulding Profiles

KMS  
2 Aug '96

CARR-1552

N.W. Chamber  
Mantel Bed Mould

S. E/I Chamber  
Mantel  
Bed Mould





# UNIONTOWN

ELECTION DISTRICT NO. 2

CARROLL CO. MD.

0 1/4 1/2 3/4 1 MILE

NORTH



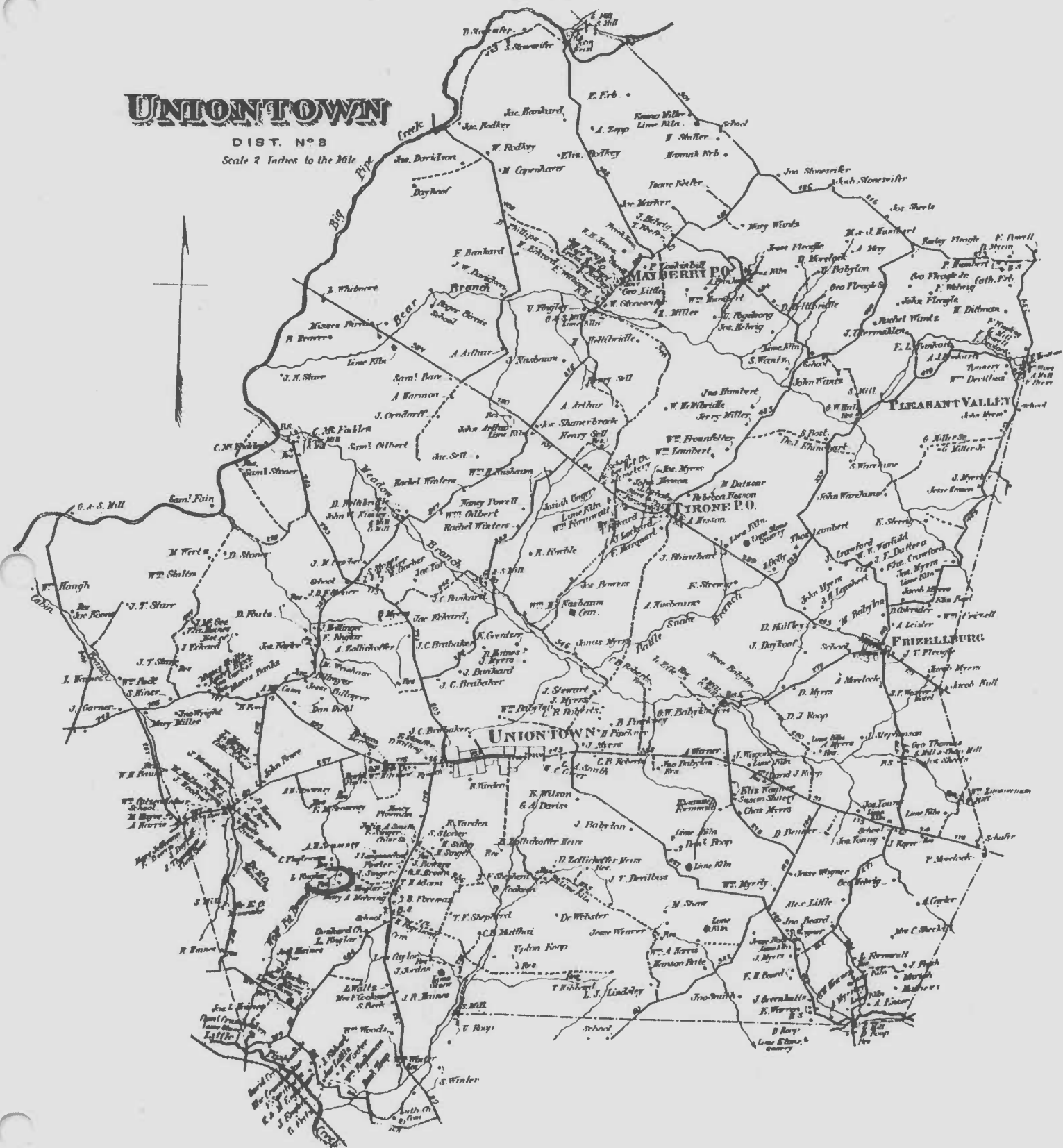
Carr 1552

Joseph & Esther Englar Farm  
148 Pipe Creek Rd. Uniontown  
Rand McNally Atlas, 1917

# UNIONTOWN

DIST. N° 8

Scale 2 Inches to the Mile



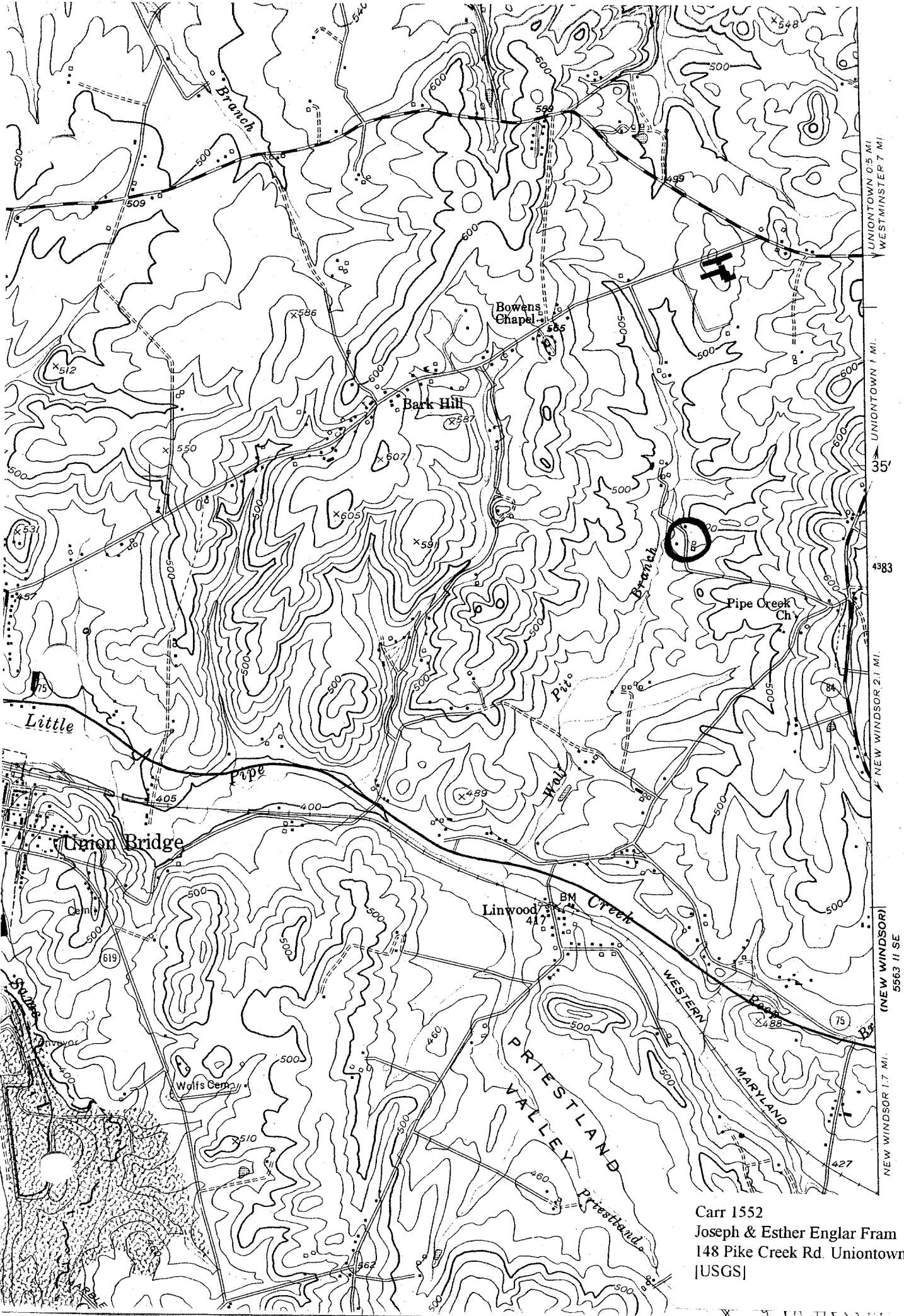
Carr 1552  
Joseph & Esther Englar Fram  
148 Pike Creek Rd. Uniontown  
Lake, Griffing & Stevenson Atlas, 1877





Carr 1552  
Joseph & Esther Englar Fram  
148 Pike Creek Rd. Uniontown  
Martenei Map, 1862

T'S



Carr 1552  
Joseph & Esther Englar Fram  
148 Pike Creek Rd. Uniontown  
[USGS]



A black and white photograph of a wooden barrel head. The barrel head is circular and made of wood, showing a horizontal grain. It is surrounded by a decorative border of rectangular wooden staves. In the center of the barrel head, there is a circular stenciled design. The design contains the word "JUNE" in a large, bold, serif font. Below "JUNE", there is a small star symbol, and to the right of the star, the year "1812" is stenciled in a similar serif font. The entire design is set within a circular frame.

JUNE  
\* 1812

Carr -1552

Joseph & Esther Englar Farm

148 Pipe Creek Rd.

Carroll County Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: August 1996

Neg Loc: Maryland Historical Trust

Date Plaque

MPSX

XBI 21\*\* N N F N 022

1 OF 17



Carr-1552

Joseph & Edith Englar Farm  
148 Pipe Creek Rd

Carrall County Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: August 1996

MPSK Neg Loc: Maryland Historical Trust  
B&E1 21\*\* N N F-2 022

S. Ell Chamber Mantel



Carv-1552

Joseph & Esther Englar Farm  
148 Pipe Creek Rd

Cannell County Maryland

Photo: Kenneth A. Short

Date: August 1996

Neg Loc: Maryland Historical Trust  
Barn - N & W Eaves

3 OF 17



Carr-1552

Joseph & Edher Englar Farm  
148 Pipe Creek Rd

Carrall County Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Shork

Date: August 1996

Neg Loc: Maryland Historical Trust

East Elevation





Carr-1552

Joseph & Esther Englar Farm  
1148 Pipe Creek Rd

Carrroll County Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: August 1996

Neg Loc: Maryland Historical Trust

S. Ell. Room - VW. N.W.

MPSX

381 21 \*\* N N F-1 1922



Carr-1552

Joseph & Esther Englar Farm  
148 Pipe Creek Rd

Carmell County Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: August 1996

Neg Loc: Maryland Historical Trust

N.W. Chamber Mantel

MPSK

381 21\*\* N N F 2 B22



Carr-1552

Joseph & Esther Englar Farm  
148 Pipe Creek Rd

Carrall County Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: August 1996

Neg Loc: Maryland Historical Trust

South Elevation

MPSK

11 21 22 N N F 2 322



Carr-1552

Joseph & Esther Englar Farm  
148 Pipe Creek Rd

Carroll County Maryland  
Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: August 1996

Neg Loc: Maryland Historical Trust

S. Elev - doorway

MPSK

8 OF 17





Joseph & Esther Englar Farm  
148 Pipe Creek Rd

Carrroll County Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Shork

Date: August 1996

Neg Loc: Maryland Historical Trust

West Elevation

MPSK



Carr-1552

Joseph & Esther Englar Farm  
148 Pipe Creek Rd

Carroll County Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: August 1996

MPSK

X331

21\*\*

1355

Neg Loc: Maryland Historical Trust  
E11 Passage Closet



Carr-1552

Joseph & Esther Englar Farm  
148 Pipe Creek Rd

Carruall County Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Ehnert

Date: August 1996

Neg Loc: Maryland Historical Trust

S. W. Chamber - V. W. West

11 OF 17



Carr-1552

Joseph & Esther Englar Farm

148 Pipe Creek Rd

Carroll County Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: August 1996

Neg Loc: Maryland Historical Trust

Passage - VW. North

MPSK

SB1 21\*\* N N F-1 122





Carr-1552

Joseph & Esther Englar Farm  
148 Pipe Creek Rd

Carrall County Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Clark

Date: August 1996

MPSK X3 N N N N 122  
Neg Loc: Maryland Historical Trust

Slide brackets



Carr-1552

Joseph & Esther Englar Farm  
148 Pipe Creek Rd

Carron County Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: August 1996

Neg Loc: Maryland Historical Trust

SW & NW Rms

VW. N.W

MP5X

381 21\*\* N N F-2 222

14 OF 17



Carr - 1552

Joseph & Esther Englar Farm  
148 Pipe Creek Rd

Carnell County Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Chord

Date: August 1996

NegLoc: Maryland Historical Trust

E. R.M. Marble

MPSX

X381 21\*\* N N F N 142

15 OF 17



Carr-1552

Joseph & Esther Englar Farm  
148 Pipe Creek Rd

Candell County Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: August 1996

Alg Loc: Maryland Historical Trust  
W Chimney Detail S&E Elevs





CARR-1552

JOSEPH & ESTHER ENGLAR FARM  
148 PIPE CREEK ROAD

CARROLL COUNTY, MARYLAND

PHOTO: KENNETH M. SHORT

MPS4NO.27 X218 21\*\* N N N-P-222

DATE: SEPTEMBER '98

NEG. LOC: MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

NORTH & WEST ELEVATIONS

17 OF 17